

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XX.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

NUMBER 37

## STATE POLITICS.

Date of the Republican State Convention Unanimously Fixed.

A Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee Yesterday.

A State League of Democratic Clubs Organized at Denver.

The Campaign Opened with a Telling Speech by Hon. J. S. Thomas.

### Date Changed.

DENVER, July 26.—No meeting of the executive committee of the republican state central committee was held today, it having been decided by a unanimous vote that the date of holding the state convention at Pueblo should be changed from September 14 to September 24.

### Democratic State Central Committee.

DENVER, July 26.—The democratic state central committee met at the Arapahoe club rooms at noon today with nearly a full membership present. The committee immediately after being called to order went into executive session and its deliberations were not made public. The basis of a report was made, one delegate for each fifty votes cast for a republican governor, and one delegate for each fraction over 25, except in the counties of Arapahoe and Washington, where a delegate was appointed to represent the entire county.

When the consideration of the "race" for holding the state convention came up, a delegate from Arapahoe county, who was chosen as the place, the only other county contesting for this honor being Denver, the vote upon the question resulted 25 yeas and 25 nays. Arapahoe county refraining from voting having agreed to cast its vote with the majority. The vote being a tie, the Arapahoe county cast her three votes for Denver, which decided the question in favor of the latter place. The time of holding the convention was left to the discretion of the chairman, who will issue the call in a few days. The meeting then adjourned. It is understood that the chairman will call the convention to meet some time about the first of September.

### Campaign Opened.

DENVER, July 26.—Hon. Charles S. Thomas opened the democratic campaign in music hall this evening with a speech on the tariff. The house was crowded with a large audience, and the speaker was enthusiastically received.

### Democratic Club Convention.

DENVER, July 26.—The state convention of democratic clubs was called to order in music hall at ten o'clock this morning. About one hundred delegates, representing nearly every county in the state, were present. Hon. Charles S. Thomas was chosen temporary chairman, and in a brief speech thanked the convention for the compliment and then stated the object of the meeting.

An address of considerable enthusiasm was made by a democratic victory in November. G. L. Mack of Lamar, and Al Andrews of Washington were chosen temporary secretaries.

On motion of J. D. McGilvray of Arapahoe county a committee, consisting of one member from each county, was appointed to prepare a platform. A similar committee was also appointed on permanent organization. A committee of six consisting of W. W. Browning of Arapahoe, G. L. Mack of Lamar, S. P. Arbuckle of Bent, C. A. Corry of Rio Grande, C. A. Van Arken of Glavin and C. C. Anderson of Arapahoe, was appointed as a committee on platform and organization. The convention then took a recess until three o'clock.

On reassembling the committee on credentials reported no contests among the delegates, and the report was adopted. The committee on permanent organization made a report recommending C. C. O'Donnell of Arapahoe county, for permanent chairman. The report was adopted, and O'Donnell was unanimously elected. Judge Rogers read a telegram which he desired the convention to forward to President Cleveland, congratulating him upon his successful administration, and extending him the support of the democracy of Colorado and asking him to accept the expressions of our highest esteem and our firm and devoted allegiance to the course which the democratic party has committed to your keeping. A motion to forward the same to the president was agreed to. The committee appointed to present plans for organization recommended that committees be appointed to immediately organize a branch league in every county in the state and to take active measures for conducting the campaign. The report was adopted. The election of permanent officers being in order, Chas. F. Wilson of Arapahoe county was chosen president of the state organization. Presidents of the different leagues throughout the state were appointed vice-presidents and the convention adjourned.

### Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, July 26.—The republican state convention assembled here this morning, listened to reports of committees, took two ballots on governor and adjourned until afternoon. In the afternoon J. C. Humphrey, an ex-lieutenant governor of the state, was nominated for governor. The ticket was completed as follows: lieutenant governor, A. J. Felt, secretary of state, Wm. Higgins, auditor, Q. J. McCarthy, treasurer, George L. Patton attorney general, Charles Kellogg. The platform endorsed the national platform and nominees; commends the state administration, declares for the home as against the saloon and demands the complete execution of the law in all parts of the state; denounces the prohibition party; favors protection in every sense of the word; endorses the pension policy recommended by the Winderbush amendment and heartily endorses the course of Senators Ingalls and Smith.

### Preparing for Blaine.

NEW YORK, July 26.—General Joseph C. Jackson will be the general manager of the Blaine reception. Every effort in the harbor has been directed to the republican club with a view to a large review on the 28th Avenue hotel.

### A Remorseful Delegation.

DENVER, July 26.—It is rumored here to-night that Gen. F. Wilson, one of the delegates of the Arapahoe county, has absented with \$40,000. A section of the money he is thought to have taken. Nothing is known of his whereabouts.

### Fiftieth Congress.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The senate today passed the army appropriation bill, with an amendment of \$50,000 for an armory and gun battery at Watervliet arsenal, New York. \$5,000,000 for the purchase of an armory, constant volume guns \$500,000 for the purchase of submarine mines, and \$500,000 for submarine cable for the coast.

The bill was then passed by the senate. Senator Frye, who is in opposition to the bill, gave notice that he would move to amend the bill, so as to provide for the purchase of a new armory at Watervliet arsenal, New York. The amendment was adopted by the senate.

The senate then proceeded to consider the fisheries treaty, introduced by Senator Tamm, and after a brief discussion the matter went over until next action.

On motion of Mr. Tamm, the senate adjourned until tomorrow. The senate then proceeded to consider the fisheries treaty, introduced by Senator Tamm, and after a brief discussion the matter went over until next action.

After several speeches the general debate closed and the bill was passed by a large vote.

Carry of Wyoming offered an amendment in connection with the resolution of the Chicago convention that all the officers appointed by the president for any territory that has been organized for a period of five years or more should be selected from the bona fide residents of the territory in which they are to serve.

The point of order was made and sustained against the amendment that it was not germane to the bill. (Carry then offered an amendment making it applicable to Oklahoma only, and it was adopted.)

Payson (Idaho) offered an amendment providing that the lands contained in Oklahoma territory should be disposed of under the homestead laws, instead of at \$2.50 per acre, as proposed by the bill. Pending a vote the committee rose.

The fortification appropriation bill was reported.

Springer gave notice that he would press the Oklahoma bill to a final vote tomorrow.

The house then took a recess, the evening session being for the consideration of a report from the committee on judiciary.

At the evening session of the house the following bills were passed: Requiring notice of deficiencies in accounts of principals to be given to sureties on bonds of United States officials; Authorizing trials of United States circuit and district courts to be used interchangeably. Adjourned.

### Cleveland takes a Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Cleveland left here this morning by rail for New York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Colonel Lamont. Great secrecy is observed about the president's plans. Employees

of the White House are under special instructions to say nothing whatever on the subject. From other sources, however, it was learned that the president and postmaster general were taking a short vacation trip from New York to join them at New York. They will be absent two or three days. The president said before leaving that he would be at the White House again Tuesday morning. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom were to leave the party at New York and continue on to Marion, Mass., where they remain several days, probably as guests of Mr. Gilder, editor of the Century magazine. Secretary Whitney was to have accompanied the president, but gave up the trip at the last moment.

STAPLETON, July 26.—Joseph P. Stickey's steam yacht, the *Academy*, left here this morning for the Adams Express company's pier in Jersey City, where the president and Mrs. Cleveland were to board the yacht for a four days cruise as the guests of Mr. Stickey. The yacht was covered withunting from stem to stern.

NEW YORK, July 26.—President Cleveland is now aboard the steam yacht *Academy*, on its way to Jersey City. He is the guest of Joseph Stickey, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom went to Marion, Mass., where they will be the guests of Mr. Watson, Gilder. President Cleveland will sail from the yacht for New York.

### Our Mineral Wealth.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—David C. Day, the chief of the division of mining statistics, has submitted a summary of the mineral products of the United States in 1887, in advance of the official report. The total value of the products is \$338,636,245. This is a wonderful gain over 1886, and is \$8,000,000 greater than the output of 1885. The chief sources of output are in the production of silver, \$100,000,000; gold, \$100,000,000; iron, \$100,000,000; and copper, \$100,000,000.

The production of pig iron has increased more than \$20,000,000. The price of copper has caused a notable expansion in that industry. The production of coal is the largest ever recorded. The report shows great prosperity for the mining industry.

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## JEROME DYNAMITERS.

Another Day's Progress by Inspector Bonnell.

He is a Bomber and Maker of Bombs.

His Operations an Important Part of the Plot.

The Grand Jury Has Information for Conspiracy.

Bonfield Gets Another Anarchy.

Chicago, July 25.—The grand jury of justice commenced today another of the anarchy cases by bringing in a indictment against the persons of Bonfield, Gary and Grinnell. A grand jury named Joseph Sevic was arrested before daylight this morning and is now behind the prison bars under bonds of \$10,000. He is charged with being the individual who furnished the dynamite to the conspirators, who were to assassinate the three law officers most prominent in the Haymarket prosecution.

Sevic acknowledges that he has been engaged in dealing in dynamite, and that he has sold over fifty pounds of the explosive to various persons within a year. He will only admit having sold ten pounds to Chicagoans and asserts that he either never knew or cannot remember who they were.

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It is definitely known that Sevic bought it on May 26, from the American lower court in Chicago. Twenty-five pounds of this dynamite, it is then traced to the recently arrested trio of assassins. Sevic claims ten pounds of the twenty-five pounds to a farmer in Nebraska. On the third day of June he purchased twenty-five pounds more, which he claims to have sold to a farmer in Minnesota. It is unable to give his name or state him.

The second Bonfield is positive that Sevic was in league with the three dynamiters arrested a few days ago, and that he was the explosive with which they exploded the factory at Chicago. Sevic is a 30-year-old man, of German descent, and is a native of Chicago. He is a native of Chicago.

Sevic's arrest was kept secret until this morning, when he was arraigned in court by the grand jury. Sevic is a 30-year-old man, of German descent, and is a native of Chicago. He is a native of Chicago.

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officers, the first named to be a soldier by the president himself, with the consent of the senate. The army officers may be appointed from either of the three branches of the service, the officer being allowed to select his own branch. This was authorized to contract with the government for a supply of twelve thousand arms, seven hundred and twenty-five thousand rounds of ammunition, and a competitive test which shall demonstrate that the arms service guns. The expenditure on this account is limited to \$2,500,000 annually, and the board is required to contract for not less than fifty guns for this sum. Outside of this appropriation, the law makes provision for the purchase of fifty cast iron mortars and twenty five cast iron rifles. An appropriation of \$750,000 is also made for equipping the Watervliet New York arsenal, for the fitting of heavy ordnance. With a view to preventing differences between the civilian and army members of the board, the bill requires that all recommendations made by them are to be approved by at least five members.

Four Play Suspected.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Robert Henderson, of Silver City, N. M., said to be a millionaire, was found this morning in a room at a little hotel on the Jackson house, unconscious and apparently having been struck by a gas. A first thought of the cause of the trouble was that Henderson had been killed by a gas. A first thought of the cause of the trouble was that Henderson had been killed by a gas. A first thought of the cause of the trouble was that Henderson had been killed by a gas.

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the house of a respectable farmer and ordered him to break the news of their latest exploit on Sunday of a whipping case. The farmer refused, and with friends in the house of the farmer, who were exasperated, the white case was taken away. It is believed that three of them were seriously wounded. Two of them are now known to be men who have always been regarded as eminently respectable citizens of Crawford. The revelation created great surprise.















### ACADEMIC FESTIVITIES.

A Letter from a Cornell University De-  
legate at Bologna.

30 LXXX, July 13, 1888

The festivities which celebrated the 50th anniversary of the University of Bologna are at last finished. The singing and queen have returned to Rome and an outburst of enthusiasm. The foreign professors and delegates have all gone, save a few who still linger to see the curiosities of Bologna which no one in time to visit during the feast, the gay crosses of the German and Hungarian students are no longer seen in the streets, and the scholars of Bologna are returning with ringing ears and light purses to their respective examinations, keeping only in memory of the past their occasional *de heretico*—see, write, die, die or, given attention to the acuity in which they study. A thought of the beginning was marred by faults of organization, which resulted in confusion and, of course, dissatisfaction and discontent to some of the delegates yet the proceedings, as they went on, were characterized by such cordiality and openness on the part of the Italian authorities, of the professors, and especially of the students, that even those delegates who were most antagonistic at first grew more and more enthusiastic and excited at the physical well-being of the organization was caused chiefly by a want of foresight in providing originals for the foreign delegates, although an attempt was made to do this in time. What with the royal visit and an examination at the same time, the hotels of Bologna were insufficient to accommodate all the guests. Some of the foreign visitors who knew how such things are managed in other countries, took no thought in time for a lodging, something that Italian hospitality at long as structure and cordiaity is not quite of the same kind as in England or America. Then, too, by a curious oversight the foreign delegates were never received either officially or personally by the university authorities until after the great ceremony, and then only by a sudden change in the order of proceedings. I was very content to fulfil the necessary programmes and to do the necessary. Even at the university itself no one seemed very anxious to answer the simplest questions and the doctor who had been upon himself about the responsibility for the whole arrangements, was never able to become and seemed to have entire faith in such a must be said to show that while the confusion was annoying it was not serious. As every one who has been within the walls of things together themselves. The complaints that certain persons were not treated with all the reverence and distinction that was thought by themselves or their friends to be their due too often seems to be consistent. Whatever comes in any way be thought of and was more than enough for the courtesy and loving kindness of the students who were easily recognizable by the color, *beret*, and who were always ready to give us any duties or assurances of their own in order to do us a favor or a kindness to the first foreigner who addressed them.

To describe such a festival in detail is impossible, one can only indicate its outline and a few characteristics. The first day was given over to the students. The student exhibitions from the other universities of Italy as well as from those of Germany, Austria, Hungary, France and England—many of them attired in national student dress—were received at the railway station and conducted in triumph through the streets, together with the great white ox presented by the students of Padua, the case of Baro wine from Parma, the enormous cheese from Avisa. These contributions to the banquet were gratefully received in the spirit in which they were given, and were accompanied by youths attired to represent the local cities who presided over Mantua and plenty. During the whole of the day the streets were noisy with songs, and after our broken conversations in all languages. The next day there was a formal reception of the students at the university, an address by Professor Zanichelli, the poet and critic, numerous dinners, and, finally, at the expense of the municipality, a gala representation at the theatre of Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde*.

The more serious part of the festival began when the king, queen, and prince of Naples made their solemn entry into the city on a visit. As the more we come, by the good people of Bologna, because they are a ready-made welcome visitors there on a moment before at the opening of the exhibition, immediately after this in compliance with our instructions, we went to the Civic museum, and, after passing case after case of Italian remains found in the ancient cemetery of Fiesina under way is now the Cambr Santo, through rooms lined with books and illuminated manuscripts, we came into one of the great halls of the library. This was formerly part of the old university building, the ceiling and walls were covered with ancient coats of arms of students and professors, forming a rich and fantastic decoration. There are often seen Dante and Petrarch, Giovannianni and Galileo, the name of Erasmus of Rotterdam is still visible on the wall, and in other places it has been frequently by Gavani, by Laura Bassi, Anna Morandi, Colli (a Camoroni, and other earlier names of professors for whom Bologna was once famous. We had come to be presented to the syndic, as the representative of the city, by the

rec of the university, with whom scarcely any one had a personal acquaintance. The scene was short and almost comic. The syndic, a tall, courtly man, mounted the platform from one side, the rector, small and nervous, appeared on the other. With a sweep of his arm he said, "Mr. Syndic, these are the foreign delegates and professors, I present them to you." "Gentlemen, you are present," the syndic made a pretty little speech, we went to the door; Caraccioli and I, asking us to excuse a mistake, and misinterpretations; afterwards we accompanied the next room for vermouth and ices. This was all the beginning. "At afternoon there was a concert of classical and modern music performed in a more delicate and masterly style by the celebrated orchestra of Bologna, which is worthy of what is pre-eminently the musical city of Italy. After, when the sun had sunk low enough to allow the great square in front of the church of San Petronio to be in the shade, an equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel was unveiled in the presence of royalty, of the university, and of thousands of the inhabitants, with banners waving, and singing and bestriding in the towers. Every point of vantage on the magnificent buildings which surround the square was occupied by spectators; and the scene was far more impressive than the similar one which saw a Genoa two years ago. It was rare to find a face in the restaurant Ste. Om, but not was; at last a tanner and we had the chance of seeing a fantastic foreign light procession which can be equaled nowhere out of Italy. Myriad of sun lights of a color were borne through the streets, not to be scattered, but so disposed as to form pyramids, canopies, wreath, stars, fans, and leaves, and a marquette flowers (in honor of the queen), with a regatta, for color and sequence. We saw the Venetian illumination in the public gardens is hard to tell, for at 10 p.m. we were taken to a source in the old Mamma's palace, where the queen and the royal sisters, and with each other in talking and acting graciously to the foreign delegates. Meanwhile the whole piazza outside was packed with an immense throng, sleeping to a serenade by a military band. The signal from above of all these thousands returned faces a painful vision in the electric light was wonderful.

The culminating point of the festivities was reached the next morning when there was a great gathering at the university. "The court yard had been covered with an awning and pretty decorations and a cutting in the middle of waiting presented an animated scene, for it was here by groups of seniors nearly all of them eminent in Europe, most of them in their university robes, and others in their dress and covered with decorations. It was very common to find so many different academic costumes have been seen at one time. There was every variety of cut and color, from the severe simplicity of the black gown of the Duke and James I. to the robes of an English College. The French gowns of different shades of yellow, and to gaze, were the most remarkable. The last side classes of red satin capes, and red tassels of black and gold of the Samurais were the most beautiful. Here there was leisure and room for talking with friends and making acquaintances—acquaintances worth having, for in close proximity were Chab, Nicot, Van, Yui and S. R. Herbert Oakley, Gaston Bousier and Gaston Paris, Meyer, and Visevsky, Schuch, F. J. Zenzler, Asserant, Eschne, and Thier Nyom, O. Mann and Vogt, Lowe, Story, Craie, Scott and Dr. Weir Nicot. At last the signal was given, and a march in procession through the general's and streets, which were crowded with onlookers. A band of rich camass or lutes played from a the windows; and on one street strigs of oak and laure were lowered, on the learned heads. First came the students, then the professors of Bologna and other Italian universities in their gowns—scarce changed in style since the middle ages—and then the foreign delegates. Scarcely had they taken their places in the seats prepared for them in the court of the university, now called the Arzignano, when the "roya Marc" sounded and the royal party entered. The rector read a short address, and telegrams and letters from various royal personages who had been invited—among them one of the acts were written by the Governor of the Empire. The minister of public instruction said a few words in reply, and he said that the king, after which the poet Caraccioli mounted the pulpit and read an eloquent discourse in the origin and significance of the University of Bologna. He was at first too agitated to go more than read, and afterwards too warm; for he whimpered a little in the air, and then the sun light poured down upon him, making him stand out like the figure of a militant saint on a pale background. A Italian he truly was, for during the procession he had offered us a bag of "one" and he walked away as he occurs a of course, which greeted him and often interrupted him, with a gesture of annoyance, as another man would curse a fly. Such was his power over the students that no sooner was his movement of impudence seen than the audience became all once tranquil. When the foreign delegations all vanished, one by one, according to their country, and presented the addresses of the universities which had

them—most of these being humanitarians, and, moreover, and enclosed in really bound, not in cases. A short speech was made by the leader of each corporation; generally in Italian, but, some times in French; of which the most remarkable were those of the great chemist, Hofmann, himself, a graduate of Bologna, Boissier, Asser, Conesco, and Story, the last wearing his scarlet robes of J. C. of Oxford. Professor Gancia made a short and charming Latin speech, and the ceremony was over; somewhat to the relief—in spite of rain in excess—of the heated and hungry participants.

That evening a dinner was given by the prefect, in the name of the government, in the great hall of exchange. Many who knew the usual business of the dinner stayed away. They were mistaken, for the dinner was prepared by Doney of Florence; there were very few speeches, and there was plenty of opportunity for friendly private conversation. From the dinner we were taken to a gala spectacle at the theatre, at which the queen was present—*Tristan and Isolde*—but the music of Wagner attracted the attention, which was already weary and aching ears desired something lighter and more melodious after such a laborious day.

Early in the morning of the next day we were again assembled at the Arcadiginnasio; and after the singing of a cantata by the young composer Baron Francetti, and a tedious and uninteresting speech by Professor Ceneri, honorary degrees were bestowed on distinguished foreign scientists, in the presence of the king and queen. Those who were first advanced to receive the diploma, and went through the formality of having the large signet ring of the university pressed over their forefinger, and the signet ring impressed on their thumb. It was as first professor simply to give a degree to everyone present, but as the number of the degrees was so great, a list was made out in part by the university faculties, and in part by some unknown person at the ministry of public instruction, and imposed upon the university, for which the rector the professors and the minister of education were responsible. Such lists are a way open to criticism, and this was of course not exempt from it. Twenty-four doctorates were given in arts, 32 in science, 25 in law and 23 in medicine making a total of 84. Of these Americans received, while Great Britain and France each had 11, and 55, more than half, were bestowed on persons of German name, either Germans or Austrians. Among these last were such names—while cannot be given all—as Lehmoltz, Oltmann, Bunsen, Engel, Sacris, Jar, Gneist, Oltzen, and Loscher, Stein, Virello, Xoc and Hrot. Among the French were Boissier, Leroy, Paris, Casseu, de Canto e, Senay, Beauclue, Chevreul and Garco. Among the English were Professors William G. Atstone, John Muir, Max Yu, Herbert Spencer, Cayley, Adams, Airy, Sir William Thomson, Bennett, Owen, Strickland and Sir Thomas Spencer Wells and Sir Joseph Lister. The Americans were Mr. James Russell, Lowe, Mr. Alexander Agassiz, Mr. Davis, Dudley Dieckman, Dr. Weir Mitchell. The degree was given to Mr. Dieckman expressly for his advocacy of education, and particularly for his proposal of an international law. Mr. Lowe's name was substituted in the list, however, for that of an individual unknown to any Americans present, who turned out to be a Baptist missionary, who resided in Rome, who was employed in the education, it is said, of the emperor's brother, himself a Wesleyan missionary.

With the giving of the degrees the celebration ended, and each degree on his certificate was presented with a bronze commemorative medal, and a numerous printed copy in folio of the collective statutes of the university. The students of course, had the last word. That night they renewed an old custom by going in procession, dressed in medieval costumes on absurdly caricatured costumes, concluding with a humorous and satirical festa in one of the public gardens. The next day, in conjunction with the scientific professors, they celebrated the centennial of the discovery of anima magnetism, and in the evening marched with torches and placed wreaths on the statue of Galvani; "who," as Garucci said, "entered the line of the professors of the sciences, and whose discovery renovated science." ZIGNE SCHUTLER, X. Y. Minister to Greece.

An Irish M. P. Arrested.

LONDON, July 25.—James C. O'Kelly, the well-known journalist, and member of parliament for the north division of Roscommon, was arrested in this city last night for alleged offences under the so-called "Crimes Act." The warrant for his arrest charged him with making speeches in Ireland inciting to intimidation and "joyce riding." O'Kelly, under escort of police, esp. for Dublin on an early train this morning. The charges against O'Kelly are based on utterances in speech at the recent election in south division of Longford, which regard the return of Fitzgerald (Parnett) to the house of commons. It is expected that Fitzgerald and also Mr. Leary, the new elected member of parliament for South Sligo, will be arrested in addition to O'Kelly.

Glasgow's Golden Wedding.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Gadsdon celebrated their golden wedding to-day. Commemorative in the shape of golden telegrams and presents poured in upon them by hundreds. The couple were given a reception at the residence of Sir Spencer last afternoon, and were presented with portraits of themselves painted by Frank and Alfred. After some time and a few large silver picture cups and an address signed by 150 members of parliament. Lord Granville made the speech of presentation.

### SUMMER RESORT MANNEES.

Mrs. John Sherwood on the Follies of American Women.

The conduct of young and old American women at a watering place has been the prominent and recurrent text of the English traveler from the days of Mrs. Troop down to Henry James. Indeed the pens of our own newspaper critics have not been silent on the subject. The beautiful young women who desire to be seen and who mislead notoriety for fame are pleased with the sensation they create, and after them a more lawless, the worse woman who is nursing her vanity by deceiving powers and who believes that it is noisy and vulgar and flirtations are well, the essential success, as a rule, to go out into the sun in one of these décolleté and secretless bathing dresses which are seen at D'Orville and Trouville, and which are mentioned by the non-too-serious ones. Quite a wide assortment, to be found, commenced by a set of the men for some one on the order of the beach, to dress in a conspicuous manner at breakfast, to lounge on the piazza of a great hotel at Saratoga, Newport, Long Beach, New London or Rye Beach in a negligee, which is only suitable in one's bedroom, to drive three times a week, to be elegant and brazen—such has been the life of too many American women in order to attract attention. Flirtation so goes on contentiously at such places, and the reporter of a newspaper is amazed, in giving the news of the day, to be so at manners and customs he sees.

There is a violation of good manners and of etiquette, is a social and a moral American woman which a farmer, every body last winter when it was treated from the north.

No other people like to live in such a place as we do. No other people like to dance, swim, eat, drink or amuse themselves so unrestrainedly before any number of critics as do the Americans. We are gregarious, we like to spend our summers in a great crowd, to listen to music, to drive, dine, bathe in the sea with our dear five thousand friends, but we soon find in so doing remember that the greater the crowd the greater the necessity for each person to please we, and form an envy of persons of dignity. A certain princess once canceled the flight and so did in a queen's house and it was very pretty and becoming. She afterwards canceled it in a foreign casino and everyone thought it was the same. Everything is in the environment and the "point of view."

The appearance of a young woman at a fashionable watering place, one attention of a large crowd of actors, a woman who may have a husband who is well known in the political or financial world, is a way of a face which creates interest and which is reported in the newspapers and commented upon by thousands in the passing crowd. It is not the duty of an honorable woman under such circumstances to so conduct herself that even the breath of a scandal is not touched. She should dress quietly and conserve her appearance. She should not say out too early on her yarding but be seen too much with one gentleman. If she be the wife of a public official, she should not give any one the power to say that she is spending the public money. No suspicion of bribery or corruption should attach itself to her. American women have not been too careful in this respect.

And as for the young people, they should be accompanied by some other persons to check the over-throw of rising merriment.

Women have no idea of what the ground of moody, fanciful men at the other end of the piazza are saying of them. Of course, these critics are and ought to be, commenced, but they are to be created, and for the sake of public morality, appearances should be observed by the innocent.

Many an innocent girl has been slandered who did not deserve harsh criticism, but if she could remember what she did and how she looked and what company she kept at a watering place, perhaps she might see that she ought to give an air of truth to the slander.

There is a way enough that a representative is going on. Some cunning young girl is deceiving her mother, flirting with some foreign countess. Some arranged couple is carrying on her name. Some married wife is occupied with her roquet determination to be a social out. Some Mrs. Sherwood is raising her eyebrows and trying to pass for a young beauty. Some other over in the ranks of respectability is carrying on her dangerous game, and all these are daily and hourly the companions of the innocent, the respectable and the unsuspecting ladies at a watering place.

Is not all this an argument for the preservation of quiet, dignified and proper manners? What American advantages to be mistaken for what she is not? What want one rank, the advantages of good manners and morals? Shall we throw away for an hour's trivial lighter good antecedents and good reputations? The habits of an American watering place vary, of course, with the situation. A one more which brings poor into very close acquaintance is the very best of gossip. The others have nothing to do but talk of the busy ones. The young couple is watched as they wander off for a stroll on the beach, a set at twilight, a drive or a swim. At the great crowded places there is less gossip, unless some woman makes herself very prominent. It is amazing

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## COLORADO CITY.

## The Pioneer Town of the Rocky Mountain Region.

## A Glimpse at Its Past—Its Present and Reimbursement.

## The Relations Existing Between It and Colorado Springs.

## The Two Drawing Together—A Grand Picture for Both.

Colorado City was at one time the metropolis of the Pike's Peak section of the Rocky mountain chain. This was before the civil war. The first settlements in this region, which was then accredited to the dominions of Kansas, were made almost simultaneously at Colorado City and Denver. The Pike's Peak fever was then at its height, and Colorado City on account of its location at the mouth of the pass, became the gateway to the mining region. It grew an enormous city, and when the dominion was transferred to the territory, it was the first legislative assembly in its first meeting there.

Later, reverses came, and the town was left a desolate and for years lay buried, metaphorical, in the ceasing of its former prosperity.

Denver, meanwhile, on account of its easy access to the rich gold mines at Black Hawk, and its nearness to the first great trans-continental railway, continued to prosper and has become the principal city of the Rocky mountain region.

Then Colorado Springs sprang up a short distance east of Colorado City, and began to supplant its neighbor's place. As the new river water in strength and numbers, Colorado City prospered and flourished. Many industries were then, from their foundations and moved on to the latter to the former place. Business men transferred their allegiance and deserted the sinking ship, and Colorado City, with the few remaining stanch ones, except further into its ruin, awaited the dawn of a better day.

That day has come, and with the wave of prosperity that has swept over the entire state during the past two years, Colorado City has received a share, and the largest proportionate share. No other town, with the exception of a few mining camps, has multiplied its population to such an extent within the last year, or so often, as Colorado City. It is now a city of 10,000 people.

It is not a legend. Now a brisk and progressing city not only in its own right, but as a center around the state's industry and not even the city can say, "We once were greater."

The first impetus to this change—the one which has had a similar effect upon Colorado Springs—was the building of the Colorado and Manitou railway through the pass, and thus Colorado City owes its reinstatement to importance to the same cause which first brought it into existence.

The rivalry which to some extent existed between the two towns, long ago, has now disappeared. In fact, it exists now only in tradition. Their interests are now entirely united, and during the present struggle for industrial advantage the business men of both cities are working together in unison.

The building of the Manitou and Colorado City, by a sort of sympathy, have pushed eastward, in the one and westward, in the other, and now only a small gap remains to be filled to iterate the dividing line, and unite the two in one.

That gap will be filled. The union means strength, and a glorious future for the two in one is just as sure as Colorado's sons are intemperate, and as reverence and industry and as a union of the two is sure to win.

Wool Market.

Coates Bros. of Pike's Peak, in their last wool circular, state that there have been but slight changes in eastern markets. As supplies come forward, values become more settled, and more firmly established.

The demand for most grades is fair, but manufacturers buy only for actual wants and are very conservative. The worsted spinners are especially cautious, and are not willing to pay more for combing than for carding.

But the worsted machinery is now running, and that at a profit. A few parts of the west buyers are paying higher prices than are warranted by present eastern values, showing thereby that they have sufficient confidence in the future to secure light and desirable wools at what, under other circumstances, would seem to be an intrinsic value. In other sections buyers have largely with a raw and wool can be bought at low figures. Many growers however see the light at present, and some will, unaccountably, over the season. The "Wool" of the approaching stage where it is now expected to pass the house, and go to the senate, and it seems most probable that it will there be met with such protective amendments, that a conference committee of the two houses cannot agree. But whether this will be quickly determined, and congress will adjourn leaving the question unsettled, or whether the present situation will be long continued, with a free wool, is dependent

on the narrow majority of the senate, is the uncertainty that depresses trade in wool and woolen goods.

The following quotations on Colorado wools are given:

Medium and fine, choice, 30c to 35c  
Medium and fine, average, 25c to 30c  
Common and quarter blood, 20c to 25c  
Coarse, carpet, 15c to 20c

## BASE BALL.

## The Five Points Defeat the Colorado Springs in the Third inning.

The base ball game, as started at afternoon between the Colorado Springs and Five Points clubs was witnessed by one of the largest audiences of the season.

The game was an interesting one throughout, though it was lost by the home club in the third inning through a glaring error. After that inning Ferguson settled down and the visitors only secured one hit out of nine.

During the remainder of the game, bases played a big game of the season, and led the local supporters down to the scattering of the game.

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## DEEP WATER HARBOR.

## Interesting Interview with Mr. Ernest Bent of this City.

## His Views on the Deep Water Harbor at Fort Worth.

## His Impressions of the Resolutions of the Little Star State.

## His Impressions of the Resolutions of the Little Star State.

The Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railway said Mr. Bent has done wonders for Texas, and will do much for Colorado.

Ever since the road was first opened for business its facilities for passenger travel and freight have been taxed to the utmost.

The best way of advertising Colorado Springs throughout Texas was by the circulation of pamphlets and circulars descriptive of its advantages as a summer and health resort.

He predicted that the greater number of people would come here.

Since his return home he was met by a gentleman from Texas who presented a letter of introduction which he received from a gentleman with whom Mr. Bent became acquainted at Galveston.

A large number of Texas people will attend the convention to be held at Denver August 28th, which will include delegates from the west and north-west, and which, it is expected, will arouse a widespread interest in the matter of securing the deep harbor.

Several of the gentlemen who will attend the convention from Texas informed Mr. Bent that they would certainly visit Colorado Springs and Manitou.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

The concert at the Opera House largely attended.

One of the most brilliant musical entertainments of the season was given at the opera house on the evening of the 26th.

It was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The programme embraced selections from the great masters and was one of the best ever presented at a concert entertainment in this city.

The audience were principally interested in hearing Mrs. Miller who previously had performed in Chicago several years ago as a prime favorite in local musical circles.

Her singing was a pleasant surprise to her many friends in the audience. The training and cultivation which her voice has received during her absence from the city has developed its strength and sweetness.

Her renditions of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," "Die Lorelei," and "Die Walküre," were particularly noteworthy.

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## A STEEPEN COLLISION.

## An Accident Occurs on the Manitou and Colorado Railways.

## Near the City Limits.

## A Fatal Injury to a Passenger.

## A Fatal Injury to a Passenger.

On the afternoon of the 20th about a quarter of eight a serious accident occurred on the Manitou and Colorado railway just outside the city limits.

Forty-nine lives were lost, though some of the property of the company was considerably damaged.

The cause of the catastrophe was caused by a car heavily loaded with coal, which started from the Manitou depot and which collided with the transfer car before its speed could be arrested or its course diverted.

As near as could be ascertained the circumstances of the accident are briefly as follows: The car, which was consigned to the Manitou Mineral Water company, had been out on a siding at Manitou.

An employee of the company a few minutes before the accident attempted to move the car down the siding to a place where it could be conveniently unloaded.

In some manner it lost control of the car, and before it had gone a few feet it attained such a speed that it was impossible to stop it.

The car jumped the switch and struck the main track.

As soon as it reached the heavy downward grade its momentum was greatly increased.

The conductor at the Manitou City office of the Colorado and Manitou railway was notified of the accident.

He immediately telegraphed the station and through the junction that the transfer car was on a siding at Manitou.

The engine, passenger coach and several empty cars were standing on the siding at the time the accident occurred.

The transfer car struck the engine and the latter was thrown over the side of the track.

The engine and passenger coach were thrown over the side of the track.

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